Yorkville Enquirer.

LEWIS M. GRIST, Proprietor. | An Independent Journal: For the Promotion of the Political, Social, Agricultural and Commercial Interests of the South. | $2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 6. YORKVILLE, S. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1860. NO. 45.

Original Poetry.

For the Yorkville Enquirer.

WHY I LOVE THEE.

Dearest Bessie! why I love thee—
Fondly love thee, none can tell,
But the starry deep above us
Where the fond ones sleep that love us
And the heart's high hopeful, swell—
Long to tell! Long to tell!

In the morn—the silent twilight,
Comes that deep delicious spell—
Comes the soul's deep thrilling measure,
Laden with a love-lit treasure—
Like the chime of fairy bell,
Truly telling as 'tis welling,
When the heart can never tell!
Ne'er can tell!

Gentle music—dreamy music
Lingers round thy name to dwell;
And the heart, a heaving ocean
Neath the press of wild waves' swell,
Feels the tumult—dreams a passion,
It ne'er can tell! Cannot tell!

Dearest Bessie! why I love thee
God, that soul of love, knows well;
But the poor, unspeaking passion,
Waked at thy dear beauty's spell—
Though it's tendrils all were breaking,
And its wild, wild hopes forsaking—
Ne'er can tell! Ne'er can tell!

J. F. H.

Political.

WILLIAM LOWNDES YANCEY.

Wm. Lowndes Yancey was born in the State of Georgia—Shoals of Ogeechee—on the 10th day of August, 1814, and is consequently now in his 45th year. He was born at the home of Col. Baird, his grand-father. His parents resided at the time in Abbeville, S. C. His father, Benj. C. Yancey, was a lawyer of the first order of talents and the highest integrity, ranking justly as a compeer of the late John C. Calhoun, whose friend and supporter he was in the memorable and decisive conflicts which linked his name honorably with the war of 1812. The elder Mr. Yancey died in the year 1817, leaving but two children, the subject of this sketch and B. C. Yancey, United States Minister to the Argentine Confederation, South America.

Wm. L. Yancey received his earlier education while between eight and nineteen years of age, in New York and New England—which, perhaps, imparted to his manners an apparent *reserve*, and stamped him a *puritan* in his morals, without a taint of superstition or phariseeism. He is an earnest Christian, aspiring after unostentatious spiritual graces, and so walking with little of profession as an exemplary and devout member of the Presbyterian Church.

While yet a child, his mother, a woman of exalted sensibilities, uncommon talents, tireless energy, and indomitable will—would assign him a particular position on the floor, and while she employed herself with her knitting, require him to declaim the grand old hymn of Stennett, beginning:

"On Jordan's stormy banks I stand."

Whether the world is more greatly indebted to the maternal pride and prophetic pains-taking which prompted and gave color and informing power to these early exercises, than to the more elaborate training of Dr. Griffin, the President of Williams College, a finished rhetorician, to whose care he was subsequently committed, for the grace, strength, and splendor of Mr. Yancey's mighty appeals to his countrymen of the South, which for searching power, senatorial dignity, and imperial grandeur of genius are not surpassed in the annals of eloquence, ancient or modern, neither he nor the world will ever know.

He read law in the office of Nathan Sayre, Esq., in Sparta, Ga., and completed his studies in Greenville, S. C., under the direction of B. F. Perry, Esq.

Having attained his majority, he married Sarah Caroline Earle, an estimable and accomplished lady, who is the third daughter of Geo. W. Earle, Esq., of Greenville, S. C.

In 1837, he removed to Cahaba, Ala., and until 1840, divided his time between the cares of a small planting interest and the editorial conduct of the Cahaba *Democrat*.

In 1840, he removed to Wetumpka, and in conjunction with his brother, the Hon. B. C. Yancey, he purchased and edited the *Argus*.

In that year he took an active part in the great Presidential campaign; and it is doubtful whether he has ever since surpassed the powerful popular speeches he then made in debate with some of the ablest men who ever graced the platform in the State. During the late Southern Commercial Convention, one of its members expressed to Johnson J. Hooper, Esq., well known as a brilliant author, and who was neither a political or personal friend to Mr. Yancey, his surprise at the reach, depth, and power of one of Mr. Yancey's rejoinders in that body—saying that "he had come to the convention to hear him, but that the half had not been told him." Mr. Hooper's reply was that "the effort had never been equalled, unless indeed, by Mr. Yancey himself, in 1840." In 1841, Mr. Yancey was elected to represent the county of Coosa in the Legislature. He declined a re-election, and in 1843, he was elected to the Senate of the State.

In 1844, the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis was transferred from the House of Representatives in Congress to a seat in the Senate; and Mr. Yancey was unanimously nominated by the Democratic District Convention to fill his seat, and was re-elected without opposition in 1845.

In Congress he made his *debut* on the question of the annexation of Texas. The speech made a marked impression upon all who heard it. The venerable editor of the Richmond Enquirer said of it—"We are not at all surprised by the impression he produced, and the reputation he has acquired. It is one of the ablest and most eloquent speeches we have seen, upon this or upon any other subject. His introductory structures upon Whig representatives from North Carolina are very dignified in manner, but tremendous in their effect. It strikes like the lightning from heaven, and withers the sapling upon which it falls. Mr. Yancey is a new member, and a young man, and if he be not paralyzed by the adnuration he has already excited, nor his head become turned by the increase of praise, he is destined to attain a very high distinction in the public councils."

Judge Bagby, who followed Mr. Yancey in that debate, in his opening remarks pronounced it "the ablest effort he had ever heard on the floor of Congress."

A difficulty grew out of this speech, between Mr. Clingman and Mr. Yancey, which resulted in a duel. There was one fire, and then an honorable adjustment.—It was known to the late Judge Huger, then a Senator from South Carolina, whom Mr. Yancey consulted as a friend, that he did not attempt the life of Mr. Clingman—he threw away his fire. He was not at that time a member of the Christian Church.

During his brief Congressional career he also made able and elaborate speeches on the Oregon notice question, and upon the internal improvement issue.

His speech upon the Oregon question was listened to with profound attention by the members—a large majority of whom differed with the speaker. Mr. Yancey opposed the notice to Great Britain as a war measure The press everywhere received it with delight, it being delivered some time before Mr. Calhoun took ground in the Senate upon the same side.

One of the Baltimore correspondents thus described the scene: "When it was announced that he had the floor, crowds of fashionable men and women flocked to hear him. During the time he was speaking there was a breathless silence. The enthusiastic admiration of all who heard him amounts almost to adoration."

The correspondent of the N. Y. Herald commented thus upon the position of the speaker and of the power of Mr. Yancey's effort:

"It is gratifying to see a fearless spirit of patriotism in a single man, in the midst of a strong and almost universal opposing current, tending, like the stream of Niagara, to the abyss of war. It is particularly gratifying when such an individual, assuming such a stand in such a crisis, is a young man, 'ardent as a southern sun can make him,' full of patriotism, jealous of his personal and his country's honor—jealous to the 'caviling upon of the ninth part of a hair,' upon that honor's invasion or encroachment—coming out, bold as a mountain stream, in contest with the clamor of war.

"Such was the man—such was his position, and such the current against which he put forth his strong arm to-day."

The *Gazette*. (Ala.,) in reviewing the speech, declared that Mr. Yancey "occupied at this time, a higher stand in public estimation, than any man of his age; and is destined to wield an influence commensurate with that of the mightiest spirits of the age."

In August, 1856, Mr. Yancey resigned his seat in Congress—too poor to keep it or continue in politics. The claims of an increasing family were heavy upon him, and he retired from a position of power and public admiration such as no man in the State could boast at that time—a position won by his courage—his sterling virtues—his reliability—his devotion to principle—his laborious and self sacrificing zeal for the truth, and his matchless eloquence.

He removed to the city of Montgomery, where he now resides, and formed a law partnership with Col. John A. Elmore, and has, since that time, laboriously prosecuted his profession.

As a lawyer he takes rank among the first in that State.

Mr. Yancey's party awarded to him the first place in their ranks. Twice nominated for Congress, twice he felt it to be his duty to decline—though once he was nominated unanimously in Convention, after his letter was read absolutely declining the proffered position. His duty to his family, in his opinion, required the devotion of his time to his profession.

In 1848, Mr. Yancey was a member of the National Democratic Convention which nominated General Cass for the Presidency, though he opposed his nomination, and afterward refused to support him.

He never at any time united with the opposition to the Democracy, though sometimes compelled by his sense of duty and consistency as a Southern Rights man to withhold his active support of the men and measures of the Democratic party. Indeed, Mr. Yancey is, in no sense, a *mere party man*. He soars into a higher atmosphere of patriotism and personal independence, and hence has been the mark for much unjust and illiberal criticism by men whose statesmanship and partriotism know no expansion beyond the 'pent-up Utica' of party.

In 1856, the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati freely adopted the great principle of non-intervention by Congress, and popular sovereignty, which the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore rejected, when proposed by Mr. Yancey in 1848!

The Democracy of Alabama having long previously felt that injustice had been done by them to Mr. Yancey, in 1848, entertained for him the highest admiration. They had found that he was a man of principle, and had the sagacity to see it, far in advance of the masses, and the firmness to bear injustice and persecution with dignity and moderation. The State Convention, without his seeking, made him an elector for the State at large.

A distinguished Alabamian, who has filled a high judicial station, has remarked that he did more for Buchanan in Alabama, than any other hundred men in it.

Mr. Yancey took a leading part in the late Southern Convention—was, indeed, the most prominent and imposing figure in it. We have no space to introduce his views, even, much less to vindicate them. If they are somewhat in advance of the public opinion, it is none the less probable that they will ultimately triumph. His speeches were full of zeal, argument, and eloquence, and not surpassed on the floor of that Assembly.

At this moment Wm. L Yancey stands up before the people of the United States a great *tribune of the people*—an unsurpassed orator—a far-seeing statesman, and a true-hearted Southern Rights leader.

He has no aspiration for federal honors, and the newspapers in the South which have run up his name for the Presidency in 1860, have done so simply in compliment to his ability, independence and patriotism His friends are not pressing his claims for that distinction. W. F. S.

YANCEY IN OHIO—A SCENE.—Hon. William L. Yancey delivered his first Ohio speech at the Opera House, in Cincinnati, on the night of the 20th ult. The building was packed in ten minutes after the doors were open. The papers relate the following incidents, which occurred during the evening:

Mentioning hemp as one of the products of the South, he said they intended to keep a good stock of it on hand.

"What for?" asked a Republican.

"To hang you gentlmen who come down South to steal our slaves."

The retort called forth great cheering.—At another time he said:

"Some of your papers remarked to day that the farce of disunion would be enacted upon this stage to-night. I love this Union. The heroism of our common ancestry, the blood they shed in the cause of freedom, our mutual prosperity, demands it.—But if the Union is to be sustained by trampling upon the Constitution and oppressing my section because it is the weaker, then (folding his arms and stamping his foot, while his eyes flashed fire), *I am a traitor, and you can make the most of it.*"

This was received with immense and prolonged cheering, many rising up and whirling their hats, and many of the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. This was accompanied by a volley of hisses coming from all parts of the house. The orator stood immovable, with his arms folded, as the shouters attempted, time and again, to drown the hisses. Finally, order being restored, he, his arms still folded, in a soft tone, said:

"Eighty years ago, when young Freedom was compelled to hide in the caves and secret resorts of the country, a noble spirit in the Virginia House of Burgesses, bravely lifted his silvery voice in behalf of his beloved mistress' liberty. As the patriotic words gushed from his musical lips, the minions of power here to-night, *hiss* at the language of truth and justice."

This produced another outburst of applause, which was prolonged for several minutes. No more hissing was heard during the delivery of the speech.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Guardian.

ORGANIZATION OF MINUTE MEN.—Gov. Wise, at a mass meeting in Princess Anne County, Virginia, after addressing a large audience submitted a preamble and resolutions for the immediate formation of companies of "minute men" throughout the State. The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Tuesday, publishes these *in extenso*. The preamble is quite a "Declaration of Independence," and the resolutions submit a plan of thorough organization for Southern defence. The *Enquirer* says:

This is a most important move, for provisional measures; and should Lincoln be elected next Tuesday, the State from one end to the other will be rife with "minute men." The report made by Gov. Wise, will be read with great interest throughout the country at this time.

When a man like Governor Wise, whose devotion to the Federal Union has never been questioned, deems the occasion important enough for such a course on his part, the people of Virginia will be no laggards in the contest that Lincoln's election must spring upon the country.

The Minute Men are for the protection of the State as well as to resist any attempt on the part of the Federal Government, to coerce those States which may determine upon secession, as, in their judgment, the proper remedy for a violated Constitution.

In our own State the work goes bravely on. A friend writing to us on busines, says:

"I think we shall raise a regiment of Minute Men in Abbeville District. There is no rant or undue excitement about the matter, but a little determination of resistance—to *do* or *die* for South Carolina."

Kershaw District will be among the foremost, as may be seen from the following paragraphs, taken from the *Camden Journal* of yesterday:

We chronicle the pleasing fact that a "Mounted Guard" of Minute Men has been formed out of the Camden Minute Men Association, and it already embraces some of the choicest 'flower of youth." An Artillery corps has also been determined on, and we shall soon have in Kershaw District one of the best *little armies* to be found in the land. How they will perform when the "tug of war" comes, we can only judge by what *our boys* have done in the past. The bones of our gallant dead, upon Mexican soil, and those which have found a resting place upon the bosom of their mother earth, attest the truth that Kershaw District has never failed to have a prominent place in the picture.

It is our gratifying privilege to report that, another auxiliary association of "Minute Men" has been formed at Liberty Hill, in this District, embracing a goodly number of the right stamp in that intelligent and patriotic community. Mr. William Dixon was elected Captain; Capt. D. D. Perry, 1st Lieut.; A. D. Jones, Jr.; 2nd, and Maj. J. L. Jones, 3d Lieutenants.—Substantial Southern men, all of whom, we are sure, will stand the test when the trial comes.

The *Marion Star* says:

We have been requested to state that a meeting of Minute Men will be held in the Court House to-day, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock. The object of the meeting is to form a constitution and elect officers. A large attendance is earnestly desired.

GUERILLA CAVALRY.—There has been organized in our town a company, consisting of over thirty men, of Guerilla Cavalry. They are to act, for the present, independent of the State Military. They are to be armed with a pair of Colt's Navy pistols and a sword or cutlass. The pistols have been ordered, and will be here in a few days. We will guarantee that this Company will do the State good service.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

APPREHENSION OF LINCOLN'S ELECTION—ITS EFFECT UPON THE SOUTH.—We have not believed that the Union would be dissolved by the election of a President under the forms prescribed by the Constitution. Nor have we believed that any candidate for the Presidency, fairly elected, would be forcibly prevented from taking the required oath, and discharging his duties in a legal and constitutional manner. Our government provides for the punishment of the Executive officer, if proper, by impeachment; and abuses or violations of constitutional duty, should be redressed by peaceful means. There is power enough in this government, under the Constitution, and especially by aid of the ballot boxes, to redress abuses without a resort to revolutionary measures.

But withig a few weeks, the well informed in New York, Washington, and other places, have become alarmed. Conceding the election of Lincoln, they are becoming satisfied that in a portion of the Southern States, most deliberate measures are now in progress for the assembling of State Legislatures and the withdrawal of those States from the Confederacy, The conviction that this course has been determined upon in a cool, deliberate manner, has taken a firm hold upon the minds of many within the past two weeks. This conviction has had its influence upon the price of stocks. It induced the foreign capitalists to withdraw all of their bids for the late government loan of $10,000,000, some three days before the bids were opened. It has sent one million of dollars in specie to Europe, within the past week, the result of the withdrawal of foreign capital. It has created something of alarm in high financial circles.

The President will, no doubt, do all in his power to avert the calamity of a withdrawal of any portion of the States from the Union. But it is at least questionable whether he can by any possible means, avert it. His counsels will have great weight—these will unquestionably be given for union and forbearance They may not prevail. The South sees the triumph of a party organized on the idea of unfriendliness to them and their institutions; and though the Republican party may declare in their resolutions, that they do not intend to interfere with slavery in the States, Mr. Seward is declaring in the public streets of great cities, that the higher law and the doctrines of irrepressible conflict, are to be inaugurated into the government of the United States. He asserts that Kansas occupies a pivotal position, and is the depot of underground railroad, for running off stolen negroes from the South.—Senator Wilson is publicly hurling the severest anathemas against the institution of slavery, and asserting that it must be swept from the Union. Mr. Lincoln himself does not deny or modify his own declarations in favor of the conflict which he declares shall be irrepressibly waged against slavery.—The murderous raid of John Brown, has been approved by presses and orators of the Republican party These facts are apparent to the South. The Republican party is organized on the idea mainly, of anti-slavery; and if it comes into office, it is quite natural for the South to consider that they are to be governed, so far as the Federal Government can do so, by an unfriendly power; that they are to be harrassed and humiliated by a party in power, that has been elected on the issue of anti-slavery, or unfriendliness to them. Then looking at the fact that they came into the Confederacy of States, to establish justice and insure domestic tranquility, they feel that the object of the Union no longer exists—that their equality is in spirit and fact trampled down, and they do not desire to continue longer in such a Union. In fact it must be a friendly union, or none.

Hartford Times.

THE EFFECT OF LINCOLN'S ELECTION.—Under this head the Washington *Constitution* thus truthfully gives a picture of the results that will be sure to follow the election of Abraham Lincoln, the Black Republican candidate, to the Presidential chair:

Governor Seymour, whose name stands at the head of the electoral ticket of the Connecticut National Democracy, presented the other day the mildest interpretation of the consequences that will follow Lincoln's election. "I do not believe that there will be disunion if he is elected," remarked Mr. Seymour; "but his election would tend to hasten such result." This belief is sustained by all the probabilities of which the intelligent observer can take cognizance.

The immediate effect would, no doubt, be to stimulate to increased activity the Black Republicans of every hue, and to excite to an unprecedented degree the indignation and apprehensions of the Southern people. With their increased strength in the House of Representatives, the anti-slavery factionists have given the country a specimen of the temper they would evince were they really dominant in Congress.—The triumph of the ultras in the Chicago Convention has brought out their aggressiveness into still stronger relief. They have eclipsed the moderates of their party, and placed them upon the shelf, as of no further use. Who hears now of Mr. Corwin, or of free-soilers of his stamp? They come and go unnoticed. Other and more daring spirits have taken their places.—Andrew, and Lovejoy, and Carl Schurz, and Sumner, are types of the orators most in vogue where Black Republicans love to assemble. Undisguised abolitionism carries off the prize. What limits, then, shall be placed to their encroachments if Lincoln be President? A knowledge of the support they enjoy in high places will embolden them to attempt all manner of encroachments. Northern fanaticism will assume a form at Washington hitherto unknown. And no special gift of prophecy is needed to foretell the effect upon Southern Senators and Representatives, and their constituencies everywhere. We have seen the excitement produced by Lovejoy's and Sumner's incendiary harangues; and when that species of attack shall be systematized, and sustained, directly or indirectly, by the Administration, it will be impossible to calculate upon the postponement of a colision—a final, decisive explosion—for a single day.

Extend the range of view from Washington to the Southern States, and the tendency may be even more positively predicted. An anti-slavery Administration will have anti-slavery office-holders, quietly at work in every locality, introducing the abolition virus with various degrees of adroitness, and gradually, but surely, sowing the seeds of disaffection amongst the negroes. The Post Office will be converted into a machine for scattering Helper and Spooner literature broadcast. Postmasters and marshals, and the whole array of Government employees, will be on the side of a party inimical to the property and the peace of Southern communities. Is it likely that those communities will tamely submit to the perilous experiment? Can they be reasonably expected to wait until the negroes have been taught that they are entitled to emancipation under the Constitution, or until abolitionism has entrenched itself behind the offices at the disposal of the General Government? We think not. And therefore Mr. Seymour is correct, as a Northern, man, in declaring that Lincoln's election "would tend to hasten" the destruction of the Union. Let Lincoln be President, and how many months' purchase would the Union be worth?

WASHINGTON RUMORS.—The Washington correspondents of the New York journals have a busy time of it during the present week. The correspondent of the *Herald* telegraphs to that paper on Saturday as follows:

A gentleman who arrived here from the South to-day, states that Minute Men and Committees of Safety are organizing all over the South. In Virginia they are enrolling men all over the State, and the regular volunteers drill daily. The four batteries of rifled cannon, twenty pieces, lately ordered by Col. Smith, will arrive in Richmond next week, with five thousand revolving pistols, and 25 hundred carbines. Eight hundred barrels of powder have already gone on. There is no exaggeration in all this. Governor Letcher declares openly that its object is to sustain any sovereign State against federal coercion. Letters from Georgia say all parties are united for secession on Lincoln's election. No doubt is entertained here that in less than sixty days several of the Southern States will have dissolved their connection with the government.

The recent visit of Defrees is made more significant by the fact that at the same time several influential men from the South and Southwest were known to hold prolonged private conferences with the republican leaders here, amongst whom was Senator King of your State. It is whispered that one result of these conferences, was the conclusion to press upon Lincoln the propriety and expediency of offering, as soon as it is ascertained that his election is a fixed fact, the post of Secretary of War to Gen. Sam Houston of Texas. No man is more bitterly hated and feared by the ultra fire-eaters of the South, than is the hero of San Jacinto, and no one possesses more fully the confidence of the old Jackson Union men. Little doubt is entertained ot Lincoln's making the offer.

THE COST OF COERCION.—The N. York *Herald*, in the subjoined paragraph, shows the absurdity of any attempt to coerce the Southern States, should one or more of them withdraw from the Confederacy.

If the North should resort to the Quixotic enterprise of compelling the fifteen Southern States to unite with them again, it would require an army of 100,000 men to make any impression on the South. Where would the North get the money? It could not raise it, while the South could borrow to any extent on the security of its staples. It was on the pledge of Southern tobacco and rice that our government mads its first loan in Europe from a French banker.—Cotton was then of small account; but now that cotton is king, and cotton is specie, how is the value of Southern securities increased. The black legions along, armed and headed by their masters, without the white population striking a blow, would be more than a match for any Northern Puritanical hordes who would venture to cross Mason and Dixon's line. If they would ever reach it with the fire of the Northern conservative population in their rear, it is safe to affirm that they would never return, but would find hospitable and bloody graves in the sunny South. Such would be the inevitable fate of the expedition of the modern Roundheads against the cavaliers.

The vaunt of Northern coercion, therefore is but idle mockery, and no sane statesman or soldier would dream of such folly.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 29.—One of the most prominent of the foreign diplomatic corps closed his despatches, to-day, to his Government in these words: "There will be an election, but there will be no disunion." The foreign diplomatists here ridicule the idea of disunion, and express every confidence in the perpetuity and continued prosperity of this Government, while all classes of our own people are apprehensive of serious danger.

It is understood here that secession can be accomplished peaceably, as the Administration is a unit in its opposition to any attempt to hold the Union together by force. The peaceable secession of one or more States, it is said, would not disturb the operations of the Federal Government, while a single blow to prevent it would rend the Union to atoms.

The confidence of several of the largest bidders for the Government loan is giving way, and considerable alarm is expressed. A gentleman passed through here yesterday with $25,000 in Virginia bonds, for the N. York market, and predicted that in ten days half a million of Southern bonds would be offered in Wall street in exchange for gold.

We have a rumor from the West that Mr. Breckinridge is nearly crazy at the ruin his nomination has brought on the Democratic party, and charges that he was over-persuaded to accept, by President Buchanan and Senator Slidell.

Advices received to-day from New York encourage the Fusionists to believe they will run Lincoln very close in that State, if they do not beat him. Democratic stock may be quoted with a slight advance.

Gen. Houston will be tendered the War Department by Mr. Lincoln. So say prominent Republicans here.

Special Despatch to the N York Times.

AFTER SECESSION.—The position is thus noted by the New York *Herald:*

From all the sources of intelligence to which we have access, and from every symptom and sign of the times, it appears highly probable that a considerable number of the Southern States will withdraw from the Union between the period of Mr. Lincoln's election and that assigned for his inauguration. If only two withdraw they will be followed by others, and at last by all, if any attempt should be made to coerce them by armed force. In that contingency the Capitol, with all the public records, archives and State papers in the departments, would fall to the lot of the Southern Confederacy; for the District of Columbia would then be within its territory, and the Northern States would be shut out from Washington. Thus the prestige of the National Capitol, as well as the national wealth, would be with the South, and a Northern Congress would be only a Rump Parliament. The English and French governments would at once recognize its friendship, for the sake of its cotton and market for their manufactures, for five millions of British population are depending on Southern cotton for employment.

JOHN BROWN ENDORSED BY THE REPUBLICANS.—The Republican State Committee of Massachusetts, in a campaign document sent abroad by them, endorse not only John Brown, but his action at Harper's Ferry. The proposition before them is, "JOHN BROWN HIMSELF IS RIGHT," and they thus proceed:

"And who disputes it? Who does not remember that the people of Massachusetts, without regard to party, age, sex or condition, saving or excepting only a few men of the extreme pro-slavery school; who would disapprove of even Divine interposition against the institution which, in their opinion, is the bond of our Union, the palladium of our liberties, and the safeguard and sure defance of our religion; who does not remember that the people were stirred to an unwonted degree of emotion and sympathy by the gallant and fruitless attempt of Brown and his handful of associates to carry to the oppressed black people of Virginia, that freedom which is the birthright of all men?"

DIRT.—Old Dr. Cooper, of South Carolina, used to say to his students, "Don't be afraid of a little dirt, young gentlemen What is dirt? Why, nothing at all offensive, when chemically viewed. Rub a little alkali upon that 'dirty grease-spot' on your coat, and it undergoes a chemical change and becomes soap. Now rub it with a little water and it disappears; it is neither grease, soap, water, nor dirt.—Well, scatter a little gypsum over it, and it is no longer dirty. Everything you call dirt is worthy of your notice as students of chemistry. Analyze it! It will all separate very clean elements. Dirt makes corn, corn makes bread and meat, and that makes a very sweet young lady that I saw one of you kissing last night. So, after all, you were kissing dirt, particularly if she whitens her face with chalk or fuller's earth. There is no telling, young gentlemen, what is dirt."

EVAPORATION.—From the whole surface of the ocean, says Dr. Dick, there arises, every twelve hours, no less than thirty million cubic feet of water, which is more than sufficient to supply all the rivers on the earth. This immense body of water is formed into clouds, and carried over every part of the continents; and again it is condensed into rain, snow, or dews, which fertilize the earth. Should this process pause, we might wash our clothes, but centuries would not dry them, for evaporation alone produces this effect; vegetation would wither; rivers would swell the ocean; the operations of nature would cease. So close is the connection between this process and vegetable and animal life. "Praise the Lord, for he causeth the vapors to ascend from the ends of the earth."

Popular Reading.

A FAMILY PAPER.

Many of our subscribers, heads of families with children, say their experience has been that a good family paper for children is equal to five months' schooling. If they are going to school and learning to read, they go over lessons as a task, learning no facts from the book, and improving but little in reading; but so soon as it is announced that the paper has come from the office, there is a scuffle to see who should read it first. In turn they all read it, and thus they read it understandingly, and the information they gain is useful and practical—the events of the day—the conditions and positions of living men, and the political history of the country. Every child should have placed in his hands some good family paper. There is no family investment that pays so well, that returns to the family so much good for the small outlay.

And this necessity for a good family paper is not limited to children just learning to read. The boy that goes to college, the girl that goes to boarding schoool should each and every one be supplied with a good newspaper. Parents and teachers pay too little attention to this subject; it is of more importance than they are wont to think of; to the mind that is kept posted in the current events of the day, political and literary, there is a freshness, a clearness of perception, a strength to comprehend, not possible by other minds. This difference has often been noticed by professors and teachers in our schools. An experienced teacher once said he could name in a few minutes every member of a class that had been in the habit of reading a newspaper from the quickness of apprehension, and the intelligence of their replies to questions.—*Exchange paper.*

A LADY'S PORTRAIT OF GARIBALDI.—An English lady writes as follows from Naples: "I have seen to-day the face of Garibaldi, and now all the devotion of his friends is made as clear as day to me.—You have only to look into his face, and you feel that there is, perhaps, the one man in the world in whose service you would take your heart in your hand and follow him blindfold to death. I never altogether understood that feeling until his presence made it clear to me. It is the individual man and his personal influence that are so strong; but then it is the man exalted and sanctified, as it were, by his own single minded devotion to and faith in a holy cause; and it is that which you see in his face, as though written in letters of light, and which carries on your thoughts from him as the man to him as the type and representative of his cause. One could love the cause without seeing him, but in seeing him one seems to be suddenly gifted with the power of seeing it as he sees it, and you love it better for his sake, and you wholly honor and admire him for its sake. I have often asked our marine officers who have seen him to describe him to me. They got on swimmingly about his shoulders, and chest, and head, and beard; and then they desire with all their might to describe his expression—but there they stop and gasp. Neither can I describe it to you. I can only say that it explains that devotion to the death, and, what is more, that faith in doing what the prudent world at large considers an impossibility, for his sake; it makes that feeling appear to you the simplest and most natural thing in the world. His wonderful simplicity and forgetfulness of self win the love of all; it is not the grand iron-willed hero who determines of his own strength to carry his undertaking through. I do not wonder at the conviction which prevails of his having been raised up by Providence; he seems to feel that this is the work given him to do, and that he could not leave it undone, but that it is no more credit to him than it is to a joiner to make a stool, whose mission it is to make stools. It is a face in which the whole character is written—simple, grand and loving."

ECCENTRIC MALADIES.—A gentleman is mentioned by Dr. Beattie, who, after a blow on the head, lost his knowledge of Greek, but did not appear to have lost anything else. A frequent modification consists in putting one name for another, but always using the words in the same sense; thus a gentleman affected in this manner, when he wanted coals put on the fire, always called for paper, and when he wanted paper, called for coals; and these words he always used in the same manner. Dr. Gregory used, in his lectures, to mention the case of a clergyman, who, while laboring under an affection of the brain, spoke nothing but Hebrew—the last language he had acquired. Dr. Prichard mentions an English lady, who, in recovering from an apoplectic attack, always spoke to her attendants in French, as she had absolutely lost the knowledge of the English language. This continued about a month. The celebrated Dr. Broussonet lost, after a slight apoplectic attack, the power of pronouncing substantive nouns, whether in French or Latin. Thus, when he wished to pronounce apple, he described it by its qualities. When the noun was shown to him, written or printed, he immediately recognized it, but he had no power to designate it spontaneously. Cavier, in his lectures, relates a similar case of a person who had only lost the memory of substantive nouns, but could pronounce all adjectives.

TREATMENT OF WOMEN IN FORMER TIMES.—From the subversion of the Roman Empire to the fourteenth or fifteenth century, women spent most of their time alone, almost strangers to the joys of social life; they seldom went abroad but to be spectators of such public diversions and amusements as the fashions of the times countenanced. Francis I. was the first who introduced a woman on public days to court; before his time nothing was to be seen in any of the courts in Europe but gray-bearded politicians, plotting the destruction of the rights and liberties of mankind, and warriors clad in complete armor, ready to put their plots in execution. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries elegance had scarcely any existence, and even cleanliness was hardly considered as laudable.—The use of linen was not known; and the most delicate of the fair sex wore woollen shifts. In Paris they had meat only three times a week; and one hundred livries (about twenty five dollars) was a large "portion" for a young lady. The better sort of citizens used splinters of wood and rags dipped into oil instead of candles, which, in those days, was a rarity rarely to be met with. Wine was only to be had at the shops of the apothecaries, where it was sold as a cordial; and to ride in a two-wheeled car along the dirty, ragged streets, was reckoned a grandeur of so enviable a nature, that Phillip the Fair, prohibited the wives of citizens from enjoying it. In the time of Henry VIII. of England, the peers of the realm carried their wives behind them on horseback, when they went to London; and in the same manner took them back to their country-seats with hoods of waxed linen over their heads, and wrapped in mantles of cloth, to secure them from the cold.

CURIOUS WILL.

The following extraordinary story is in circulation. An aged gentleman, a planter in one of the Southern States, has just died, leaving a fortune of $100,000, which is to be disposed of according to the provisions of his will, and that document is as follows:

"I bequeath all my effects to the children of my brother, on the following conditions: Desirous of marking my sense of service which my Newfoundland dog rendered me in saving my life one day when I was drowning, and wishing also to provide for my housekeeper, I appoint my said housekeeper nurse, tutor, and mother to my dog. My natural heirs shall on this account, pay to her, out of my entire fortune, a daily sum in the following manner: The daily payment shall continue so long as the dog shall live, but not one second longer. During the first year after my decease, or for so much of it as the dog shall live, my housekeeper shall receive $5 a day; the second year she shall receive $10 a day; the third year $15; and so on, until the death of the dog. In the month in which the dog shall die, there shall be paid to my housekeeper for every day of the dog's existence $125. On the day of his death she shall be paid per hour of the dog's life, $250. In the last hour of his life she shall receive for every minute that he lives, $375; and for every second of the last minute, $500. My notary is charged with the superintending the carrying out of my will."

This excentric gentleman appears to have entertained for his dog, sentiments similar to Byron's. What the heirs will think or do, we cannot say, but we shall be much surprised if that dog lives many hours longer. Supposing him to die at 59 minutes and 59 seconds after 5 o'clock on the 30th day of the month, the sum to be paid to the housekeeper will be:

30 days, at $125,.....	$ 3,750
11 hours, at $250,.....	1,750
59 minutes, $375,.....	22,124
59 seconds, at $500.....	29,500
	$58,125

THE OBIQUITY OF PATENTS.—The *Scientific American*, in noticing a new patent bier for lowering coffins into graves, indulges in the following strain in reference to patents:

The life of this age, most assuredly, moves on patent inventions. The infant is wrapped in linen which has been woven on a patent loom, from yarn spun upon a patent frame, and he draws his first drop of nourishment from his mother's breast through a patent nipple shield. The girl fondles a patent doll, the boy whirls a patent top or plays with a ball which is made under one of the most valuable patents of the age. In later life we put on a shirt, which, with the rest of our clothes, is sowed on a patent machine, with a patent thread, by a patent needle, which comes enveloped in a patent wrapper, and our very boots are made of patent leather. We rise in the morning from a patent eliptic spring bed, undo the patent fastenings of our windows, roll up our patent curtains, open the patent locks of our doors, which were constructed by patent machinery, and go down to our coffee, which is made in a patent pot. We write with patent pens, which we dip into patent ink in a patent stand. Thus, surrounded by patents, we pass our life, which is filled with gorgeous dreams of making a splendid fortune by some patent invention of our own, till at last we are placed in a patent burial case, and lowered from a patent bier into our final place of rest.

SMALL MEANS.—The power of money is, on the whole, over estimated. The greatest things which have been done for the world have not been accomplished by rich men, or by subscription lists, but by men generally of small pecuniary means. Christianity was propagated over half the world by men of the poorest class; and the great thinkers, discoverers, inventors and artists, have been of moderate wealth, many of them little raised above the condition of manual laborers in point of wordly circumstances. And it will always be so. Riches are oftener an impediment than a stimulus to action, and in many cases they are quite as much a misfortune as a blessing. The youth who inherits wealth is apt to have life made too easy for him, and he soon grows sated with it, because he has nothing left to desire. Having no special object to struggle for, he finds time hangs heavily on his hands; he remains morally and spiritually asleep; and his position in society is often no higher than that of a polybus over which the tide floats.